

THE  
**IREDELL EXPRESS,**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
E. B. DRAKE.  
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
Editors and Proprietors.  
TERMS OF THE PAPER,  
\$2 a Year, in Advance.

# THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, January 14, 1859.

No. 6.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One Dollar a square for the first week, and  
Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter.  
Sixteen lines or less will make a square.  
Deductions made in favor of standing mat-  
ter as follows:  
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year.  
One square, \$3.50 \$5.50 \$8.00  
Two squares, 7.00 10.00 14.00  
Three squares, 10.00 15.00 20.00  
When directions are not given how often  
to insert an Advertisement, it will be publish-  
ed until ordered out.

**AYER'S**  
**Cathartic Pills,**  
(SUGAR COATED).  
ASKE MADE TO  
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.  
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians,  
Pharmacists, read their Effects,  
and Judge of their Virtues.  
FOR THE CURE OF  
Headache, Sick Headache, Puff Stomach,  
Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation,  
Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.  
DEAR SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital  
practice ever since you first introduced them, and cannot but  
say they are the best cathartic in the world. Their  
regulating action on the bowels is quick and decided, and  
they are an admirable remedy for dyspepsia, and all  
the ailments of the bowels. I have seen a case of chronic  
constipation so obstinate that it did not yield to any  
other medicine, cured by your Pills. I have seen a  
case of chronic constipation cured by your Pills. I have  
seen a case of chronic constipation cured by your Pills.  
Yours with great respect,  
ED. W. FRIEDEL.  
Physician of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

**Jenkins & Ayer,**  
Take pleasure in informing the  
public, that they are now ready to do any and  
all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line  
at their Shop in the basement of the "Sim-  
onton House." All work warranted. "Dick"  
is one of their workmen, and everybody  
knows if he cannot make a "fit" hat no  
use in anybody else trying. Call and leave  
your measure. Terms, moderate.  
statesville, Jan. 16.

**SIMONTON**  
**HOUSE**  
**HOTEL**  
THE subscribers having become lessees  
of this spacious New  
located near the public Square and Court-  
House, in Statesville, respectfully announce  
that they are prepared to accommodate the  
traveling Public and all who may favor them  
with patronage, with entertainment equal to  
any first class Hotel in the Union.  
Mrs. M. A. WREN & SON,  
July 31.

**LIVERY**  
**STA-BLE.**  
We have obtained the extensive stables  
connected with the Simonton House, take  
pleasure in informing travellers and the public  
generally, that we are prepared to hire horses  
and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons want-  
ing conveyance can be accommodated at any  
time, and sent to any part of the country.  
We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast  
horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and  
the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.  
All is under the management of the proprie-  
tors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.  
**BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.**  
33-1

**McLean House,**  
Statesville, N. C.  
Persons passing through, or coming to,  
Statesville,  
can be accommodated with Meals at 25 cents  
each, and comfortable Lodgings at the  
same rate.  
Horses well fed and attended to on rea-  
sonable terms.  
Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN.

**10,000 Pounds**  
Old Castings and Scraps of  
Iron, in any size pieces, is want-  
ing. For which I will pay a 5  
cent per pound, in Goods.  
JOS. W. STOCKTON.  
Oct 18 51

**3,000 bushels Wheat**  
**WANTED.**  
At the ROWAN MILLS,  
3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which  
Salisbury cash prices will be paid.  
O. G. FOARD.  
Nov 5, 1858. 49H

**MANSION HOTEL**  
IN  
SALISBURY.  
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announc-  
ing, that he has taken this long established  
and well known Hotel, and has made every  
possible preparation to accommodate the  
business, traveling and visiting portions of  
the public, in the most satisfactory manner.  
Particular attention is paid to his  
**TABLE,**  
and every comfort is provided in his  
**ROOMS.**  
His STABLES are abundantly supplied,  
and attended by a careful order; and to all  
departments the proprietor gives his personal  
attention.  
A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly  
to the depot on the arrival of the cars.  
With these efforts to please, a liberal share  
of the public patronage is confidently solicited.  
WM. ROWZEE.  
May 29th, 1858. 11-26

**Harness Making,**  
**AT OLIN.**  
**WEAVER BROS.**  
Keep constantly on hand, at their man-  
ufacture, in OLIN, a large assortment of  
**Harness, Bridles,**  
Collars, and everything else,  
usually kept in a Harness establishment.  
We earnestly invite all persons wishing to  
purchase good bargains to give us a call be-  
fore buying elsewhere. By close applica-  
tion and promptitude in business, we hope  
to share a liberal patronage from a gen-  
erous public. Orders attended to promptly  
with readiness and dispatch. We have de-  
posits of Harness, at Statesville, with J. W.  
Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feinster;  
County Line, with Eccles & Co.; Jonesville,  
with Thos. T. Maxwell.  
October 1st 41 ly

**Wanted,**  
At the Iredell Express Office, 5,000 good  
and responsible Subscribers, for  
which the very best Paper will be exchanged.  
**Job Work.**  
At the Iredell Express Office, 5,000 good  
and responsible Subscribers, for  
which the very best Paper will be exchanged.  
Feb. 27. 131f

Professional and Business Cards, &c.  
**JAMES F. BELL, Jr.,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
AND  
**SOLICITOR IN EQUITY.**  
Statesville, N. C.  
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted  
to his care in the Courts, (County and Su-  
perior), of Iredell and adjoining Counties.  
January 1, 1859.—51y

**DR. Y. S. DEAN,**  
Will attend all Calls, both in Town and  
Country. Office on College Avenue, two doors  
west of the Printing Office.  
Statesville, N. C. 2

**Dr. H. KELLY,**  
Offers his Professional services to the  
public.  
Office on College Avenue, opposite the  
Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

**Hayne Davis,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
STATESVILLE, N. C.  
Will promptly and diligently attend to  
all business, entrusted to his care.  
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

**Dr. W. S. TATE,**  
**Surgeon and Mechanical**  
**DENTIST.**  
Would respectfully inform those interest-  
ed, that he has moved to his new Rooms  
on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Reese &  
Stewart, where he will be pleased to  
wait upon all who may require his Pro-  
fessional services. July 24.

**PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL**  
**BOOK AND JOB**  
**PRINTING,**  
Executed with neatness and despatch,  
and on moderate terms,  
AT THE  
**IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.**

**PROSECTUS**  
OF  
**THE IREDELL EXPRESS,**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,  
IN  
STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.,  
BY  
EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.  
At \$2 a year, in advance.  
THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED DECEMBER  
3, 1858.

The Express is now one of the largest,  
neatest, and best papers published in the  
State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington  
Press, upon new type, from the Foundry of  
L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper  
of the best quality. It will be devoted to  
Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Com-  
merce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the  
Development of the Resources of Western  
North Carolina. Ample Congressional and  
Legislative Reports will be found in its  
columns, with extracts from Foreign and Do-  
mestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy  
in other portions of the country and world.  
The Express will advocate **Whig Prin-  
ciples**, as the true conservative doctrine  
of the country, and the palladium of Ameri-  
can Liberty, outside of which there is no  
security for the American Union. Corruption,  
either in the General Government, or  
any party administering it, will be fearlessly  
exposed and denounced, and reformation de-  
manded in the name of our injured country.  
Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by  
a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been  
strengthening its chains by falsehood to the  
present day, humbugging the people by de-  
ceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible,  
its manacles shattered, so that the minds of  
the people may be liberated, and allowed to  
think as freemen for themselves.  
The Express being the only **Whig Journal**  
published in this Congressional District,  
the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more  
than a common desire to patronize and sus-  
tain an advocate of their cherished principles  
within the District, we appeal to them, as  
well as to our friends in other portions of the  
country, to lend us their timely aid, that the  
Express may have a wide circulation, both at  
home and abroad, as a messenger of useful-  
ness.

**NEWBORN GAZETTE**  
This popular Family and Literary Journal is  
one of the LARGEST, and pronounced by  
the press, one of THE NEATEST and CHEAPEST  
in North Carolina. The services of a val-  
uable corps of  
**Contributors and Reporters**  
have been engaged, many of whom rank  
among the most able and scientific writers  
in America. The Editor makes no boast  
that it is "the best paper in the world,"—  
but earnestly and confidently commends it  
to the patronage of a liberal public, with the  
assurance that nothing shall be withheld to  
merit their warmest interest in its prosperity.  
A \$100 GOLD MEDAL has been of-  
fered for the best original Story of about se-  
venty-five pages (foolscap paper)—and will  
be awarded by three disinterested gentlemen,  
on the first of December.  
Now is the time to subscribe, in order to  
begin with the **PATRIOT** STORIES.  
Address T. R. MURRAY, Editor and Prop'r.,  
Newborn, N. C., September, 1858.

**MAKING.**  
**J. W. Woodward**  
Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street,  
a few doors East of the Public Square, where  
he is prepared to do all kinds of WORK  
formerly done at the Establishment.  
All repairing done on short notice, and in  
a workmanlike manner. Interest charged  
on Accounts after 12 months.  
Feb. 27. 131f

**Poetry.**  
**My Life is like the Summer Rose.**  
WILDE.  
My life is like the summer rose,  
That opens to the morning sky,  
But ere the shades of evening close,  
Is scattered on the ground to die.  
Yet on that rose's humble bed,  
The sweetest dews of night are shed,  
As if she wept such waste to see;  
But none shall weep a tear for me.

**LADY.**  
The dews of night may fall from heaven—  
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,  
And tears of fond regret be given  
To mourn the virtues of the dead;  
Yet morning's sun the dews will dry,  
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,  
Affections pang be laid to sleep,  
And even love forget to weep.

**WILDE.**  
My life is like the autumn's leaf,  
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;  
Its hold is frail, its day is brief,  
Restless, and soon to pass away.  
Yet, ere that leaf shall fall and fade,  
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,  
The winds shall breathe the leafless tree,  
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

**LADY.**  
The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,  
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,  
And friends may heave a sigh of grief  
O'er those who sleep within the tomb.  
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,  
And time will bring more smiling hours,  
In friendship's heart all grief will die,  
And even love forget to sigh.

**WILDE.**  
My life is like the prints which feet  
Have left on Tenbe's desert strand—  
Soon as the rising tide shall ebb,  
All trace will vanish from the sand;  
Yet, as if grieving to depart,  
All vestige of the human race  
On that lone shore, loud mourns the sea,  
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

**LADY.**  
The sea may on the desert shore  
Lament each trace it bears away,  
The lonely heart its grief may pour  
O'er cherished friendship's late decay;  
Yet when all track is lost and gone,  
The waves dance bright and gaily on,  
Thus, soon affection's bonds are torn,  
And even love forgets to mourn.

**Miscellany.**  
From the Daily Globe.  
**Hunting in the Alleghenies of Mary-  
land—Mesaack Browning, the Chief  
of the Bear Hunters—Maynard's  
Breech-Loading Carbine.**

From a graphic description of a  
hunt in the Allegheny mountain range  
of Maryland, and of the glorious sce-  
nery of that portion of the State  
known as the Alpine plateau, we ex-  
tract so much as relates to the famous  
mountain hunter, Mesaack Browning,  
and his descendants, who mainly  
composed the hunting party, their skill  
as marksmen, and to a trial of the  
shooting qualities of the best rifles  
used by the bear hunters when pitted  
against the rifle of Dr. Maynard,  
of this city—some notice of which has  
heretofore appeared in our columns.  
The account is from the pen of a gen-  
tleman who once had much celebrity  
as a hunter in the west, and who has  
renewed the wood sports of his early  
pursuits.

The result of the trial places the  
new rifle in a position to justify the  
belief that it has properties not pos-  
sessed by others, and which cannot  
fail to attract the attention of mili-  
tary powers abroad, as it has already  
attracted that of our own government  
—a considerable number having been  
ordered for our troops:

"I cannot close without telling you  
that my mountain companions were  
as noble and sensible fellows as I ever  
have been my fortune to meet. They  
were all Roman Catholics in their  
forms and presence, and an army of  
such, with a Washington or a Jackson  
to lead, could hold the despots of the  
world in awe, and an oligarchy at  
home that would sever the Union and  
overthrow the liberties of the people.  
They were, for the most part, descend-  
ants of Meachack Browning, now the  
octogenarian chief of the bear hunters  
of the mountains; where his infancy,  
manhood, and old age have been spent.  
He has the look of one born to com-  
mand in the midst of the Alleghenies.  
No man ever had a head so much like  
General Jackson's—the same promi-  
nent, firm-set chin, resolved lip, Ro-  
man nose, with something of the re-  
finement of the Greek, beaming eyes,  
sometimes expressing themselves in  
lightning, sometimes in the soft radi-  
ance of the rainbow made of tears.—  
He has the same thin, elevated, fur-  
rowed forehead, crowned with a crest  
of thick gray hair, lifted like the rou-  
est eagle's.

"This venerable man, who has been  
a hunter all his life, and made his liv-  
ing and portioned off his offspring,  
now amounting to one hundred and  
twenty-two, with mountain freeholds  
acquired by his gun, may well be con-  
sidered the patriarch of this region.  
He has always been looked upon, al-  
though an illiterate man, as the fore-  
most among the people, for sound  
sense, integrity, heroic courage, gen-  
erosity, kindness, and courtesy. Al-  
though he never had more than six  
months' schooling, he writes a strong,

legible hand, and has a native elo-  
quence and talent for conversation,  
which makes all willing listeners; no  
matter who compose the company.—  
His friends have persuaded him to  
write the adventures and incidents of  
his life. It may well be entitled 'The  
Life of a Hunter.' For the greater  
part of a century, and amidst the wild-  
ness and grandest scenes of our coun-  
try, he has been one of the highest and  
most romantic caste.

"I read as much of his story in  
manuscript as my active pursuit of  
the same enjoyments would permit,  
was charmed to perceive that enough  
remained of the original grandeur of  
the wilderness, and of the luxuriance  
and beauty of the creation, animate  
and inanimate, that belongs to it, to  
verify the graphic descriptions of his  
pages, and justify the enthusiasm that  
impelled so much genius in the career  
of a hunter. His narration is given  
with all the simplicity of Robinson  
Crusoe, but it has the advantage of a  
vividness and strength of expression  
and spirit, supported by the attendant  
circumstances recounted, that distin-  
guishes reality from fiction. The story  
of the exploits of the hunter, Cum-  
mings, among the unwieldy game of  
Africa, although it attains verisimili-  
tude in the same way, has not equal  
interest for me. Cummings is both  
a military tactician and a scholar,  
and does his work like a disciplinarian  
turned hunter. Our Sachem of the  
mountains is a natural born hunter,  
educated solely in nature's own school,  
and gifted by nature to tell her story  
eloquently and truly.

"But, from the school of military  
tactics, I surprised this hero of hun-  
ters (who may be said to have con-  
quered the Alleghenies with the old long  
rifle) by the display of a little polished  
twenty inch gun, as easily wielded as  
a pistol, which he and the whole tribe  
of hunters, after repeated experi-  
ments, were obliged to confess excel-  
led all the rifles they had ever seen. It  
was the breech-loading, self-priming  
rifle, invented by Dr. Maynard, a gen-  
tleman who probably had his mind  
turned to the improvement of weapons  
by his military studies at West Point.  
His genius has certainly concentrated  
triple the power in less than half the  
material which once was thought in-  
dispensable to constitute the formida-  
ble arm which, borne on the person,  
could extend a man's deadly stroke  
with the greatest certainty to distant  
objects. The old rifle, to be effective,  
was held necessarily to be from three  
to four feet in length of barrel, and  
from eight to ten pounds in weight.—  
Maynard's is twenty inches long, and  
weighs six pounds, and uses but forty  
grains of powder for a charge. It  
looks like a child's plaything in the  
hands of a man; but try this rifle with  
the best guns extant, and the experi-  
ment will prove that it is superior to  
them all in invariable accuracy to the  
aim and that momentum which bears  
its balls to much greater distances.

"Before I started on my hunt, I  
tested Maynard's gun by trying it  
with the celebrated Hawkins of St. Louis,  
who has for years fitted out the hun-  
ters of the plains and of the Rocky  
Mountains. I found the little gun  
best at all distances. I then obtain-  
ed one of the improved far-shooting  
rifles, manufactured at Harper's Fer-  
ry, under the supervision of scientific  
military men, adopting the discoveries  
which the achievements of the Minnie  
rifle in the Crimean war have suggest-  
ed. Over this new piece Maynard's  
gun was again triumphant at all dis-  
tances.

"When I appeared among the hun-  
ters with this epitome of a rifle in pol-  
ished steel, I could perceive, though  
suppressed with all possible politeness,  
a smile that passed around at the ex-  
pense of my gun and myself. I en-  
deavored to extinguish the latent ridi-  
cule by telling of the feats the gun  
performed at home. A compassionate  
look of incredulity made me sense-  
less that fellow who bragged of his great  
leap at the Rhodes, but who dared not  
attempt the leap again upon the ground  
upon which he and his companions, to  
whom he boasted of his activity, then  
stood. I quietly resolved that I would  
relieve myself of this presumption by  
taking an early occasion to compare  
the little gun's power with that of the  
greatest repute in the mountains.

"At Hay's, near the Virginia line,  
where a goodly company were assem-  
bled, and examining Maynard's gun  
with mingled curiosity and distrust,  
and some derision, I modestly propos-  
ed a shooting match. A hundred and  
fourteen yards were stepped off as a  
pretty good test for a hunting gun.—  
Some half dozen rifles of the best re-  
pute were tried against the pop-gun,  
and all were beaten. The surveyor of  
the county made his experiments with  
it, which proved equally honorable for  
himself and the gun. Then some of  
the best shots among the huntsmen

tried with equal success and self-con-  
gratulation. The little gun became a  
favorite. Subsequently, on the other  
side of the valley, near the Pennsylv-  
ania line, where we had an accession  
of comrades, another trial was made  
with Maynard's, against the mountain  
gun, shooting the distance of two hun-  
dred and thirty-two yards. In this  
experiment the little gun was always  
close to the mark; the other nowhere  
—a sharp-shooting machinist and ca-  
per hunter would test the thing with a  
rest for both himself and the gun, and  
nearly drive the centre.

"A fine marksman, who had a Har-  
per's Ferry rifle of great celebrity,  
resolved to try both from his own  
shoulder. The little gun cut the pa-  
per; the big one missed the tree. The  
surveyor of the county tried his hand  
again, and keen eyes with it, and he  
made a fine shot just above the pa-  
per. On this the great bear killer  
declared he never in his long life had  
seen any rifle equal to Maynard's.—  
He lamented that he had not such a  
weapon in his early days; it would  
have been so admirable, by its quick  
loading, for his hand-to-hand fights  
with the bear in defence of his dog in  
the laurel thickets, and the long shots  
from mountain to mountain, over the  
precipitous gorges which divided them  
along the Savage river. It only want-  
ed, he said, the hair trigger, and a  
little addition to its length, to poise it  
at arm's length, to make the piece  
perfect."

**Curious case of Bigamy.**

For the last four years there has re-  
sided in this city, with occasional in-  
tervals, one Dr. Askenzi, Hungarian  
physician, a small man, of ill-favored,  
yet strongly-marked, Jewish coun-  
tenance, speaking English and other  
European languages very brokenly,  
claiming to have been a surgeon in the  
Hungarian patriot army, in 1848, and  
to have come to this country with Kos-  
uth, but, by his vernacular, betraying  
that he was originally from Poland  
or Southern Russia. His mode of life  
was in the highest degree parsimoni-  
ous—occupying generally a small,  
cheap room, which answered as well  
for his office as his dormitory and kit-  
chen, in which he prepared his own meals.  
Among his intimates—who were very  
few—he passed as a man of great  
learning, and by those with whom he  
practiced as a physician or surgeon, he  
was regarded as a man of great pro-  
fessional skill.

Dr. Askenzi, Hungarian, was thus  
getting along smoothly and prosper-  
ously, until some ten days ago, when  
his dream of repose was very materi-  
ally interrupted by the arrival of a  
lady in this city, who claimed to be  
his lawful wedded spouse—who made  
upon him, in that character, certain  
weighty claims, and preferred certain  
weighty charges against him, the ef-  
fect of which has been to place the lit-  
tle doctor in limbo from that day to  
this. The lady having proved the iden-  
tity of her man, sought a legal adviser  
to whom she made substantially the  
following statement:

Some twenty years ago, being then  
a lass of fifteen summers—the favorite  
of her parents, who were in easy cir-  
cumstances, living in the village of  
Krenea (Krasnoy?) Russia, near the  
borders of Poland—a Jewess—she  
made the acquaintance of a young  
man—poor, but distinguished for his  
learning and his piety, named Ashur  
Seltzar. He had been educated for  
a rabbi, and had so greatly won the  
esteem and confidence of the chief rabbi  
of the place, that he was frequently  
intrusted with the administration of  
the Jewish law in the chief rabbi's ab-  
sence. Her parents and all parties as-  
senting, she was married to the learn-  
ed young rabbi. On their marriage  
her parents gave them a marriage por-  
tion of about one thousand dollars, on  
which they lived about a year at Kre-  
nea, when the young rabbi suddenly  
disappeared, and was gone some three  
years before she ascertained his where-  
abouts. Finally she heard of him in  
Dantzic, in Prussia, whither she fol-  
lowed him, found him, and returned  
with him to Serai, in Poland.

Here they lived together a year,  
during which a child was born to them.  
When the child was some two months  
old, they went on a visit to her moth-  
er at Krenea, remained there a few  
weeks, then started back for Serai.—  
Arriving at the border, the rabbi, it  
appeared had provided a passport only  
for himself, and intimating to an offi-  
cer that the lady was none of his, and  
had no passport, he was conveyed ac-  
ross the stream, while she was left  
behind. This was the last she had seen  
of her loving spouse until he met her  
ten days ago in Ottawa.

But she was unwilling to give him  
up so. Arming herself with funds and  
other necessary papers, she started in  
pursuit. She found traces of him in  
various places throughout Europe, but  
was never able to fix his locality, un-  
til after some three years, she learned

that he had been at Jerusalem, and  
there been married to a second wife—  
had in a year left her—had thence  
been wandering over Europe assuming  
the character of a "Jerusalemite,"  
begging funds for the destitute child-  
ren of Israel at Jerusalem. That in  
this way he had accumulated consid-  
erable money—that a brother of his  
second wife had pursued him—found him  
in Germany, and got a Jewish "writ  
of divorcement" from him—returned  
with it to Jerusalem and found it de-  
fective—followed him a second time  
and found him in London, where he  
got another writing that was in due  
form. Then all trace of him disappear-  
ed, until some two years ago, she learned  
that he had deposited some money  
with a banker in Hanover, with orders  
to forward it whither he should direct  
it by letter. The banker finally got  
a letter, directing him to send the mon-  
ey to a banker named Israel, in Kala-  
mazoo, Michigan. Hither she follow-  
ed, and there was informed that the  
money had been sent to Seltzar, in  
care Dr. Askenazi, at Ottawa, Illi-  
nois. So she came to Ottawa, and  
here, by accident, met Dr. A. in the  
street, whom she at once recognized  
as her truant lord. The doctor made  
a feeble effort to deny his identity,  
but soon caved, and showed a disposi-  
tion to come to terms.

Her demands were reasonable en-  
ough. All she asked was a divorce-  
ment and \$1,500 in money to enable  
her to return to her parents. The  
first the doctor was willing enough to  
accede to, but being a great miser,  
utterly repents the latter part of the  
proposition, to evade which he tried  
earnestly to persuade her to live with  
him again. This she peremptorily de-  
clines, but commences a proceeding on  
her circuit court for divorce and alli-  
mony, and for fear her "rabbi" may  
take leave of her again, she has him  
locked up on a writ of *ne exeat*.

The doctor is known to have some  
eight or ten thousand dollars in gold  
in his possession, and could easily dis-  
charge the lady's moderate demand,  
but is so miserly that he may linger a  
long while in jail before he will do it.  
The lady is not unhandsome, appar-  
ently very intelligent, and evidently  
brimful of grit.—Ottawa Free Trader.

**Wisdom of Love Making.**

I know that men naturally shrink  
from the attempt to obtain compan-  
ions who are their superiors; but they  
will find that really intelligent women;  
who possess the most desirable quali-  
ties, are uniformly modest, and hold  
their charms in modest estimation.—  
What such woman most admire in men  
is gallantry; not the gallantry of  
courts and fops, but boldness, cour-  
age, devotion, decision, and refined  
civility. A man's bearing wins ten  
superior women where his boots and  
brains win one. If a man stand be-  
fore a woman with respect for himself  
and fearless of her, his suit is half  
won. Therefore, never be afraid of a  
woman. Women are the most harm-  
less and agreeable creatures in the  
world to a man who shows that he has  
got a man's soul in him. If you have  
not got the spirit in you to come up  
to a test like this, you have not got  
that in you which most pleases a high-  
souled woman, and you will be obliged  
to content yourself with a simple girl,  
who in a quiet way is endeavoring to  
attract and fasten you.

But don't be in a hurry about the  
matter. Don't get into a feverish  
longing for marriage. It isn't cred-  
itable to you. Especially don't im-  
agine that any disappointment in love  
which takes place before you are 21  
years old will be of any material dan-  
ger to you. The truth is, that be-  
fore a man is 25 years old he does not  
know what he wants himself. So do  
not be in a hurry. The more of a  
man you become, the more manliness  
you become capable of exhibiting in  
your association with women, the bet-  
ter wife you will be able to obtain;  
and one year's possession of the heart  
and hand of a noble specimen of her  
sex, is worth nine hundred and ninety  
nine year's possession of a sweet crea-  
ture with two ideas in her head, and  
nothing new to say about either of  
them. "Better fifty years of Europe  
than a cycle of Cathay." So don't  
be in a hurry, I say again. You don't  
want a wife now, and you have not  
the slightest idea of the kind of wife  
you will want by and by. Go into  
female society if you can find that  
which will improve you, but not other-  
wise. You can spend your time bet-  
ter. Seek the society of good men.  
That is often more accessible to you  
than the other, and it is through that  
mostly that you will find your way to  
good female society.

We have no doubt but that the  
above theory for obtaining a wife, was  
penned by some musty old bachelor,  
who was "sacked" by some fair one  
when he was sixteen, and who has  
cried "sour grapes" ever since.



## IREDELL EXPRESS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Statesville, Friday, January 14, 1889.

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's receipt, to exhibit in each of our papers, Gold dollars, when sent, should be placed in the hands of the post office, or a letter, Postage stamps taken on money.

Mr. W. R. Hunter, the Great Friend of Sabbath Schools.

This distinguished Lecturer upon the importance of Sabbath School instruction, and the proper training of children on other topics, has been spending a few days in our place (this week), and delivered a series of lectures to the youth and adult population, in the Presbyterian church, which has excited the most lively interest in this community, and we doubt not, will follow important results to bless the rising generation and others to succeed them, throughout revolving ages.

We dare not attempt to report Mr. Hunter's peculiar method and happy facility for addressing the minds of the young, and making a lasting impression on youthful intellects, so as to cause abstract subjects to be well understood by them, by apt and forcible illustrations—suffice it, that no other man has adopted a similar plan for advancing this great and good work. Taking the Bible for his guide, Mr. Hunter derives all his deductions from the sacred book, and in the Ten Commandments is shown one of the most practical, as well as heavenly, guides to the footstep of estranged man. As a lecturer—an orator, Mr. Hunter has no superior, and must be heard to be appreciated. To our mind Mr. Hunter is doing more good for the children, and old people, too, of this generation, than any thousand other men in the land. Long may he live to do good in the world.

### Charter for the Bank of Salisbury with Branches at Statesville and Mt. Airy.

This bill has passed its second reading in the House, and in all probability will become a law. We think the Legislature has done wisely in affording banking facilities to this portion of the State, which is demanded by every interest public and private.

### The Salisbury Watchman

Utters a dolorous complaint against the location of our Railroad, and the management of the officials at this place, the bad walk to town, omnibuses, &c. That the road was located so far from town has provoked comments and regrets from not a few, especially in bad weather, but the road was thus located, so we have been informed, to save many thousands of dollars, which would have had to be expended to cut through hills and fill up ravines, if a nearer approach had been determined upon. The walk to the depot will be made the best in the world ere another winter set in; and the road was thus located in their nature have prevented this important being made earlier, however desirable for convenience and comfort—and especially for the accommodation of our esteemed brother when he shall again make us another visit—which, until said improvement is made, we will walk on some clear day, though, we are ready to extend to the "hospitality of the city" at any time.

Perhaps the other causes for complaint, were accidental merely, and will not again occur; yet, it is well enough to remind people of their duties.

### The Greensborough Times

Came to us last week, enlarged and improved, being published in a new form, and illustrated. Price, \$2 a year in advance.

### The North Carolina Planter

For January is to hand, and contains the usual amount of valuable information to the farmers of the country. Monthly—one dollar a year—address A. M. Gorman, Raleigh.

### Mountain Scenery of North Carolina.

See the Prospectus of H. E. Colton, Esq., in another column, who will soon issue a very interesting and useful little work upon the Mountain Scenery of North Carolina.

### "Philadelphia and Its Manufactures."

Is the title of "A Hand-Book" exhibiting the development, variety, and statistics of the Manufacturing Industry of Philadelphia in 1887. By EDWIN T. FRIEDLEY.

This is a Book of near five hundred pages, and valuable to merchants and dealers visiting Philadelphia to make purchases or desiring to send orders. We think the Publisher for a copy, which was received by mail.

EDWARD YOUNG, 333 Walnut st.

### The Sale of Dr. Ayer's Remedies in Statesville, has been transferred to S. J. RICKERT, Esq. See advertisement.

### Snow Camp Machine Shop, Alamance.

Persons wanting to purchase Threshing Machines, Sugar Mills, Circular Saws, and other Machinery (for which see advertisement) will find the best place to go to in the State at which to purchase them. The partners are all mechanics, and will send nothing but first rate jobs, warranted. Orders for work wanted to be delivered next Spring and Summer, should be sent in at once, either to the Agents in Statesville, or S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C. A list of Prices may be seen at the Agency in Statesville, where orders will be received.

### The Post Office at New Hope.

Iredell county, has been discontinued by order of the Post Master General.

### The Fayetteville Observer

Has domed a new type, which means it is printed upon new dress, and entered upon the thirty-eighth year of its existence with the senior Editor at the helm—E. J. HALE, Esq.

### SUGAR and MOLASSES.

We invite the attention of merchants of the interior to the advertisement of Messrs. HATHAWAY & CO., of Wilmington, N. C., who offer for sale several cargoes of Sugar and Molasses. This is one of the largest importing houses in the State, and of course can always sell at the lowest figures, and will receive North Carolina Money at par.

Send them your orders.

We have long known Wilmington as one of the best Grocery and Produce marts in the South, and have wondered why merchants in the up-country do not deal more in the Wilmington market, and suppose the reason to be this: Wilmington houses do not advertise enough in the up-country papers to make themselves generally known.

### Rev. G. B. Wetmore,

(Providence permitting), will hold Divine Service in the Court-House, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock.

### Further Enlargement of the "Express."

When our supply of paper gives out, in a couple of months, we shall enlarge the dimensions of the "Express" by the addition of about another column, making the sheet longer.

### Statesville Male Academy.

This Institution, under the management of Pro. J. B. Andrews, Principal, re-opened on the 5th instant, with a very large number of pupils. Besides English and Classical studies Pro. A. teaches a thorough system of military tactics.

## Correspondence.

For the Express.

Messrs. Editors:—We think a stage-ride at this season of the year would move the equanimity of a Job. The roads are almost impassable. We have traveled extensively, both in public and private conveyances, but our ride of this week, for discomfort, exceeds any thing we have ever met with. We hope the Western Railroad enterprise will succeed. It will be a joyful day when the cars shall pass through these mountains. We have a Luciferish inclination to wish that all those who have the means to assist in building rail roads, and won't appreciate them, were compelled to ride in the stage incessantly for a month. Just think of riding over a hundred miles, moving at a rate to which a "small pace" would be an express train, tossed about in every direction, now resolving to sit up and be still, and the next minute be bowing beautifully to your friend in front, and in the effort to regain an erect posture, you come in violent collision with your next neighbor. Apologies are useless; it is a general thing, and too often repeated. We can only sigh at our misfortune, and invoke the goddess Patience, that if our troubles are not alleviated we may be able to bear them with some degree of equanimity. Night comes on, and we yet have miles to travel before there is any rest for our exhausted and mutilated selves. In the meantime, our apprehensions are increased at every advance; the road seems muddier, and the stage rocks frightfully. No matter; from sheer exhaustion we are soon under the influence of Somnus. We are aroused after a while to hear the groans of our fellow-travelers: "Wonder if we are in Purgatory, or what it all means." The next minute we are thrown violently against the stage, and a smarting check causes us to realize our situation. Next we are in Morganton; supper over, we retire about eleven o'clock; seem scarcely to have been asleep when aroused, and greeted with "Stage almost ready." It didn't suit our temperaments just then. The very word is repulsive, as suggestive of Hydras-headed Gorgons and Harpies, for some evil genius must certainly preside over the stage. A similar variety of scenes are enacted the following day, and then we are in Statesville. But, after all, we have seen things, and heard words, which are, with Daguerrean skill, impressed upon the tablets of our memory—a glorious picture.

LINNETTE.

Statesville, E. College, Jan. 10, 1889.

For the Express.

St. Charles, New Orleans, Dec. 4.

Messrs. Editors:—This is the rainiest, wettest, dampest, drizzlest, cloudiest weather I have ever seen. It is emphatically the rainy season in these parts. During nearly three weeks I have seen but two or three clear days. You see I am in the Crescent City, where I arrived a day or two since. As my travels to this place may be read with some interest, I will say something of steamboat life on the Mississippi. I left Holly Springs, and came to Memphis, the largest and most important city between New Orleans and St. Louis. I went immediately on board the steamer City of Memphis, a large and magnificent boat, which was waiting at the levee for a distinguished character, in the person of Stephen A. Douglas. He had been met by a committee from the City, and requested to spend a day with them, and give them one of his Lincolnian conquering speeches; which he did. I was sorry I did not arrive in time to hear him. He was escorted to the boat by a band of music, and the dignitaries of the City, with any quantity of huzzahs! He is no lion of the South, and every one seems anxious to get a look at him. He is doubtless a strong man; and if no reaction take place will stand a fair chance for the Democratic nomination for the next Presidency. I was on board the same boat with him for three days, and had a good opportunity for studying the man, and hearing him converse.

He is low in stature, rather inclined to be corpulent, and slightly gray. I would suppose his age to be forty-five. He has great decision of character expressed in his countenance. He is accompanied by his lady, whom I will not attempt to describe, for I would certainly fail. Read some of Chas. Dickens's descriptions of beautiful characters, and it will do her more justice than I can. I will only say that she is a magnificent looking lady, while few are more handsome or more intelligent.

Our boat is a fast boat, carries mostly passengers, will accommodate one hundred and thirty first class passengers, four hundred in the second cabin, and carries seven thousand bales of cotton. We have a daily paper issued on board, which is rather small, and in which appears the bills of fare for the day.

The first thirteen hours we ran two hundred miles. But little is to be seen on the river until we get to Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, below which the sugar plantations commence. Baton Rouge is not a large city, but presents a good appearance from its elevated position. Here I first saw orange trees laden with their golden fruit, which suggest a tropical country. The embankments on the river are quite small, but they extend all the way below this city. The sugar planters were just grinding and boiling their cane, and the tall chimneys of their mills are continually in view, emitting their white smoke. I counted as many as eight at one time, all puffing away; and this, too, on the Sabbath day; for they don't stop for Sunday after they once commence boiling. The law of the State requires the masters to pay each negro *ad libitum* for every Sunday he makes him work. The cane was pearly all cut down; but occasionally we could see dense fields, waving ready for the harvest.

The lands are nearly all under cultivation for two hundred miles above New Orleans, and I suppose are as rich as their owners could wish them to be.

We made a very good run, but were detained a few hours on account of the fog, which was so dense that a passenger remarked he could cut it with a knife. The river may be as clear as can be wished for, and in three minutes one may be enveloped in an almost impenetrable fog, which rises from the surface of the water. When this is the case the boats are required to ring their bells every ten minutes, to prevent collisions. Often, in

such fogs, they run jam against the banks, and are in great danger of sustaining damage. They are then generally running slow, and are on the look out.

The traveler comes as near living at home on these boats as he well can, not to be at home, or at a first-class hotel. Card-playing is the usual amusement for the male passengers, and novel-reading amuses the ladies. We had no gambling on our boat, as it was prohibited by the captain. Bar-keepers and barbers take care of all the loose change that the male passengers may have to spare.

It was after dark when we reached this City. The news that Douglas was on board was ahead of us, and arrangements were made to give him a grand reception. Already the sea of lights made their appearance through the wintry-looking masts of the many ships that skirt the shores, and anon is seen a flash, and then the hollow booming of brass cannon shakes the ground; and as the vessel puffs slowly along, a thousand more lights come in view, while others recede. Our vessel now turns and seeks a landing; but the deafening peals still ring on, and the dense mass on shore anxiously awaits our landing. Scarcely is the plank out, when the rush is made, and our boat is filled in a moment. The Committee arrive, and conduct the Senator to his carriage amidst the huzzahs of the crowd. We repaired to the St. Charles, where the crowd, which filled all the neighboring streets, would not be satisfied until the Senator appeared on the portico, and addressed them a short speech.

This magnificent hotel has often been described by visitors, and I will not attempt the task.

It is quite an unfavorable time to be in this city, as the rain still falls unceasingly. The streets are, like those of the Queen City, laid with round boulders, and can get muddy only to the depth of an inch; but this is a very disagreeable black mud. The water in the streets all runs from the river; and to go up street, we go to the river. The city is full of ditches next to the pavements, and we cannot wonder that this City is the mother of diseases.

New Orleans is indeed a world in miniature. We here can see people and vessels from almost every nation, hear the clangor of all languages, and see people of all colors. The levee at this City is said to surpass any in the world, and more is exported from it than from any other port. The shore of the river, giving the name to the City, is in the shape of a crescent, and from within we may see the thousand masts, and chimneys that block it up. Mankind, drays, and omnibuses seem to be in commotion, hurrying on the business of this world's trade.

I visited the new Custom House which the General Government is building in this City. To give you some idea of its magnitude, I will give its outlines. It covers 87,333 superficial feet, and is 334 by 297 feet. It was commenced in 1840, and they have finished the second story. Some of the halls are superbly finished, with carved Grecian marble. One business room is 117 by 90 feet. The timbers on the outside cost a large sum, and it requires a number of workmen to keep them in repair.

The weather has been so disagreeable I have had but little opportunity of seeing much of the City.

I will let you hear from me again when I arrive in Texas.

This is the 4th, and the weather is oppressively warm, and we have an occasional case of yellow fever.

VIATOR.

For the Express.

### Jottings about Raleigh.

The first thing that attracts one's attention on his arrival at Raleigh by the cars is the sonorous voices of four or five lusty sons of Ham, proclaiming, with stentorian lungs, the merits of their respective hotels. Their importunities amount to downright rudeness, and you take refuge from their assaults by stepping into the most convenient omnibus. In a few minutes you are landed in the heart of the City of Oaks, at what your friend of ebony declares to be the best hotel in the place; but before you have been there many days, and footed up your board bill, you will wish you had made the selection of some other house. Your correspondent had a good room, a tolerable bed, and by dint of a little bribery he succeeded in getting at table enough to do; though it was neither of the nicest quality, nor of the finest flavor.

Raleigh is a beautiful place, elevated and healthy. The Insane Asylum may be noticed as one of the very finest buildings in the State. It is capable of containing some 250 patients, but now has only about half that number. Under the prudent management of Dr. Fisher, the unfortunate lunatic is here most skillfully provided for. It is also well worth while to visit the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. The inmates exhibit a degree of proficiency that is wonderful, while their cheerful countenances teach wholesome lessons of contentment.

The new Baptist Church is now verging towards completion. It was erected at a cost of twenty-eight thousand dollars, and will compare favorably with any structure of the kind in the State. To say that it was erected under the direction of William Perceval, is sufficient guarantee for its good taste and architectural beauty. By-the-way, cannot Mr. P. be induced to deliver a series of lectures through our State on Architecture? Let us try him. He is a man of fine education, and great architectural skill, and one of his lectures would be worth a hundred windy orations from a modern politician.

The State House is a splendid granite building, modeled after the Athenian Parthenon. It stands in the centre of Union Square, which is neatly enclosed with iron, regularly laid in walks bordered with shrubbery, while sturdy trees of natural growth

flourish in pristine beauty. Houdon's brazen statue of Washington, erected at a cost to the State of \$12,000, is quite an ornament to this pretty square. In the Capitol you will find a neat State Library of 5,000 volumes. But turn into the Cabinet. Here you will be detained and interested for some time. The State Geologist has here collected and artistically arranged thousands of curious things from various quarters of our honest old State. Here you may take a practical lesson in geology, mineralogy, ichthyology, ornithology, conchology, paleontology, and other *ologies ad libitum*.

But here is the Gallery of the Senate Chamber: let us step in and see the law-makers of the land—the "assembled wisdom" of the State. The Senate presents a dignified appearance, and has in it men of ability; but not many of its members will attract the special attention of the stranger. Mr. Speaker Clark is a good officer, and fills well his position. Perhaps the visitor will notice the venerable ex-U. S. Senator Brown; or the easy and graceful Pool; or the imperturbable Steele; or the Garrulous Turner; or the rising Houston; but in the petty bills before the Senate we are not much interested; so we turn to the House of Commons. The bill for the charter of the Danville Railroad is upon its second reading, and ex-Gov. Morehead has just commenced his argument in its favor. He made a strong speech, but had not finished when the hour for adjournment came. The consideration of the bill was postponed; but there is little probability of its passing.

There are several men in the House of very decided talents; but as a constitutional lawyer Mr. Smith of Hertford stands first. Outlaw is a strong, clear-headed man; so also are Morehead and Bridger. There are several young men of great promise in both parties; but compare the parties as to ability in proportion to numbers, and the Opposition has very decidedly the advantage.

This Legislature is much more talented than was the last; but talent is not a guarantee for sound legislation, nor is it a specific against demagoguery. We are a practical people, and we need practical men to make our laws. We need none of your fancy men,—none of your be-gowned, be-kidned sprigs of the law, who expect some day to be Presidents, and legislate only for Buncombe; and much less love have we for him who swims to the Legislature on a whiskey barrel, and soaks himself with its contents during the whole session. No! Shame on such legislators. We want men of clear heads and pure hearts;—men who seek after right, and follow their convictions of duty;—men who work for State and not for Party;—men who are capable of forming opinions of their own;—who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain," even if in so doing they break Party adrift. If our present Legislature consisted entirely of such men, we would be in no danger of being called croakers, when we complain of its inefficiency. But what has it accomplished so far for the good of the State? Echo answers what! Two ill-advised and dangerous legislative precedents have been set: the one, in allowing a minor, and the other, a regular minister, to hold their seats. To some it seems that these cases were intended to be excluded by the Constitution, and that by a sort of refining, hair-splitting process, the true spirit of that instrument has been set aside. By the one decision it is declared that minority is no barrier, and that even a free negro, or a dandy of eighteen, is eligible to a seat in our State Legislature! By the other, no minister, at least of the Methodist Church, can be excluded; for just so soon as he leaves his churches to enter the campaign, or to go to the Capitol, he ceases to "exercise his pastoral functions," and may be admitted!

Another act of indiscriminate legislation was the abolishing the office of State Geologist. The office in itself is a good one, to which it seems our legislators were not opposed. Hence they stand in the undignified position of tearing down a good institution to reach an inefficient incumbent. The whole proceedings in this case were hasty and rude. It is to be hoped that we shall have something done for the good of the State. In no way can this be done more efficiently than by aiding the two most important works of improvement—the Coalfield Road and the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Our rich minerals of this region must have an outlet, and it is a blind State policy that refuses it.

I had the pleasure of attending a concert at the Raleigh Female Seminary. The room was large and well lighted with gas, and was crowded to its utmost capacity by interesting and interested spectators. The exhibition was creditable, and passed off in the finest style. Some of the pieces were sweet, simple, and full of music; but I confess I never do like to hear a good old tune smothered with variations. Old Dan Tucker bears an honest phiz that is known to all; but when he comes out dressed in his Sunday variations, he is hardly recognized by one in twenty. I enjoyed the music, and also the company with whom good fortune threw me. I love the sweet strains of the piano or guitar; I love too the melodious symphonies of cheerily singing birds; but there is a melody and a captivating sweetness in

some human voices that the grandest orchestra possesses not!

Franklin once gave us an excuse for writing a long letter that he did not have time to write a short one. May this excuse avail for

QUILL.

January, 1889.

## News, &c.

The overland mail has arrived at St. Louis, with San Francisco dates to the 13th ultimo.

Fifty persons were met returning from the Gila mines, discouraged in consequence of the scarcity of water. The Camanches continued to plunder the stations along the mail route. They and the employees of the company were virtually at war. The latter were building strong stations, well provided with guns. The Stockton and Kansas city mail party were turned back by the Navajos, with threats of massacre if they attempted to cross the country.

According to the Naval Register, just published, the United States Navy consists of 7 sailing ships-of-the-line, 14 sailing frigates, 20 sailing sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, and 18 steam vessels of different classes; officered by 94 captains, 132 commanders, 382 lieutenants, 159 surgeons, 66 pursers, 21 masters, 200 shipmen, of different grades, 96 engineers, 80 marine and about 200 petty officers. The United States marine corps consists of about 1,500 men, commanded by 80 officers. We have in actual service 6 squadrons, aggregating 37 ships, with 307 officers, 3,116 men, and 701 guns, including the vessels chartered for the Paraguay expedition.

The Missouri Legislature were yesterday considering a bill, which, it was thought, would pass, authorizing the Governor to call out the volunteers to protect persons and property, and to repel invasions of Kansas banditti, and appropriating for these purposes \$30,000.

### Christmas in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27th, 1888.

We hear the most exaggerated accounts from Europe and America respecting an excited state of the Mussulman mind in Turkey against the Christians. A late number of the New York Observer contains extracts from a private letter, in which the writer gives the most alarming statements in regard to Constantinople itself, and the dangers of a Mussulman insurrection here. We who live upon the ground, happily, are ignorant of any such state of things. We may be in the greatest danger although we know it not, and this danger comes at a distance may discover when those who are near may be blissfully ignorant of it. However, I think it will be hard to make any one of us believe it, and we expect to sleep just as quietly since reading the letter in the Observer's correspondence as we did before.

In the same paper it is gravely announced that an uprising of Mussulmans had taken place in the city of Aleppo, and that the entire city was destroyed! We have heard of this for the first time by way of New York, and I rather think that every house in Aleppo is still standing just as it was a year ago. The fact is that a true Turkish spirit is the spirit of fanaticism, and hostility to every other creed, and in places remote from the capital an occasion only is required to call this spirit into lively exercise. Such an occasion was offered in Jeddah, and every now and then it is offered in other parts of the empire; but that there is at present anything like a general reviving of the old Turkish hostility to the Christian races, forbidding a general uprising and massacre, I do not at all believe. And as to the capital, why there is not a Turk here but knows that in a single day a few foreign ships could destroy this whole city with the greatest ease.

I saw a scene the other day which certainly would have given occasion to an uprising here, if any thing could. The foundation stone of an English church was publicly laid in the city of Aleppo, and in places remote from the capital an occasion only is required to call this spirit into lively exercise. Such an occasion was offered in Jeddah, and every now and then it is offered in other parts of the empire; but that there is at present anything like a general reviving of the old Turkish hostility to the Christian races, forbidding a general uprising and massacre, I do not at all believe. And as to the capital, why there is not a Turk here but knows that in a single day a few foreign ships could destroy this whole city with the greatest ease.

I saw a scene the other day which certainly would have given occasion to an uprising here, if any thing could. The foundation stone of an English church was publicly laid in the city of Aleppo, and in places remote from the capital an occasion only is required to call this spirit into lively exercise. Such an occasion was offered in Jeddah, and every now and then it is offered in other parts of the empire; but that there is at present anything like a general reviving of the old Turkish hostility to the Christian races, forbidding a general uprising and massacre, I do not at all believe. And as to the capital, why there is not a Turk here but knows that in a single day a few foreign ships could destroy this whole city with the greatest ease.

The women below said one to another in a suppressed tone, "See how our poor Imam weeps." A few men such a thing could not be seen in Turkey. The Imam was greatly changed and I think you will find me in saying the minds of the Turkish population here cannot be in a very inflammable state, or they would not have allowed so venial an occasion for rising to pass unimproved.

The fact is the Turks are dispirited, and they have occasion to be. In European Turkey, especially, including, of course, Constantinople, they stand on very precarious ground. Of fifteen or sixteen millions of inhabitants, not more than four and a half millions are even nominally Mussulmans, and of these not more than one and a half millions are real Osmanli Turks, the rest being of Christian origin.

I can well believe that there may be, before many years, something like a general insurrection of the Christian races against the Turks, but nothing of the sort against the Christians.

There is now a good deal of talk about a "Bank of Turkey" having recently been formed in England, though by a regular treaty with the Porte. This is to regulate the currency and the exchange, and it will save an important financial problem for this ill-fated country if it succeeds. Bakuham as the Turks say; that is, we shall see.

### A New Discovery in Light.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writes that a new discovery in light is about to be introduced, which, if it realizes the avowments of the pa-

teentes, will revolutionize all our methods of illumination. It was first publicly exhibited during the visit of the Queen to Cherbourg, while her Majesty was passing at night from her own ship to that of the Emperor. The raw material may be a cheap gas, made from the most common materials, and the increased brilliancy is obtained by passing it through a new medium, which is said to have all the advantages of lime, without its destructibility. The calculations put forth are, that a light equal to that of 500 street lamps, and lasting twelve hours, can be obtained at a cost equal to 87 cents, or 3s. 6d. sterling; while, "for domestic purposes," one jet equaling in effect 18 pounds of candles, and costing 4d. for twelve hours, will give a light fully double that of any ordinary gas burner. It is asserted, also, that the requisite apparatus is cheap, perfectly portable, and capable of being managed even by a child; that the light is free from smell, very white, extremely pure, and characterized by the property of burning steadily, continuously, and without diminution. The patentee is the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, and the statements made are so far endorsed by respectable and competent persons as to lead to the hope that the discovery may prove what it is represented to be.

### The Mineral Wealth of Chatham County, N. C.—A Letter from Commander Wilkes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24th, '88.

To the Hon. Warren Winslow—

MY DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in answering your letter relative to the examination of the Deep River country, which I am now enabled to do, as my report is finished, and will be handed to the Department for presentation to Congress after the holidays. This, you understand, is unofficial, and will be a short synopsis, which will give you a correct idea of the result of my examination. Owing to the delay in receiving the specimens from the Deep River country, the analysis of the coals and ores has postponed my official report much longer than I anticipated, and some time must still elapse after it is handed in, before it can be published by Congress, on account of the engraving of the Maps and Sections of the Geological formation.

I need not point out to you the situation of the Deep River district, but you must be aware as well as I am, how little is really known of its geographical position as well as its valuable productions, and the apathy with which all improvements for accessibility to this district have been viewed, on the part of many in your State, and the prejudice which has existed against it, from the appropriations having been lavishly and uselessly expended in the construction of inefficient Dams and insecure Locks, which were found inadequate to bear their own weight, without the force of the water.

These mishaps and procrastinations have acted very unfavorably in preventing appropriations being made by the Legislature, as well as deterring individuals from subscribing towards these great and useful works. I am sure that there are yet many who entertain doubts, and are unwilling to give their money and exertions, or credence to the truth which has been fully brought to light by the well directed efforts of Mr. Wm. McClane in sinking the shaft at Egypt; this fully established the existence of the veins of coal, and left no reason to doubt the existence of a coal basin and large quantities of the best bituminous coal as well as a great variety of iron ores which had been noticed by Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, in many localities, and I can now add that it is fully confirmed by the recent examination of the Commission; indeed, there are few places to be found in our country where there is such a concentration of material, and which can be mined with so little toil and expense; an abundance of the best fuel, consisting of charcoal and the mineral coals susceptible of being advantageously coked, in great variety and quantity for all purposes of the arts as well as domestic uses.

Although these deposits of coal and iron in the Deep River country will not bear a comparison with the vast fields and mountains of these minerals in our Western States, yet owing to their position, proximity to market and adaptability to many purposes of the arts, it is far before them in value, of great interest to your State, and I consider of national importance.

The outcrop of the bituminous coal has been traced 18 miles, and five seams of coal found at the surface.—The shaft at Egypt is sunk to the depth of 460 feet and includes the lower coal seam, and by it we are assured that there are four coal seams, two having united as they descended; the largest is there found to be 6 feet wide, separated from the others by beds of carbonate of iron known as the "Black Band."

The coal has been proved to be of the best quality of bituminous coals. It is a shining clean coal, resembling the best specimens of Cumberland; it ignites easily, burns with a bright, clear combustion, and leaves very little ash; it swells and agglutinates, making a hollow fire; it is a desirable coal for the parlor grate and for blacksmiths' use; is well adapted for fuel, coking and oil; and is superior to most coals for the production of gas, for which it will be in great demand; it is almost entirely free from sulphur; its coke is light and porous; when rapidly burned, it inclines to smelt and flow, but when under slow combustion it does not exhibit this tendency, which is owing to the presence of large quantities of bitumen; it does not easily disintegrate when exposed to the atmosphere.

I think every one who visits this coalfield must be satisfied from the regularity of its seams, and the diminution of the dip as it descends, (proved to be some 8 or 10 degrees in the

shaft of Egypt, which is 1500 feet within the outcrop,) that it seems conform to the shape of a basin, or trough, and I am satisfied that the greatest depth will lie on the northern side of the axis of the trough, and that this valuable mineral does not extend to such depths as to render its mining difficult, but, on the contrary, both easy and profitable.

The ores of Iron consist of the Black Band, in juxtaposition with the coal seams, and so situated as to be regularly mined with the coal; Specular, Hematitic, the Argillaceous and Magnetic ores are all found to be rich, and in quantity, and for their manufacture besides the mineral coal, there is a abundance of wood for charcoal; the uncleared lands of this district still have the primitive forest growing upon them, and charcoal can be obtained in any quantity and at a cheap rate; and there can be no question, but that the best quality of Iron can be manufactured there, and that there is no locality in our country where a better and cheaper article can be produced. Fire clays for refractory furnaces, building materials of sandstone, gneiss and granite, millstone grit and fine sandstone, roofing slates, and sands for the manufacture of glass, and porcelain clay, of which there is a large tract. There are also rich copper mines and quarries of soap stone and agalmatolite.

The proximity of the Deep River country to market gives it great advantages, and I think insures its becoming at no distant day a populous manufacturing district. The bulk of coal and iron in its raw state renders its transportation expensive, and will cause the creation of manufactures on the spot, which will be more economical and profitable. I am of opinion that when such is the case, very little coal can be afforded to be shipped, except it be for the production of gas, which may be able to afford the prices it will command for the manufacture of Iron.

I would, however, remark, that all these minerals and materials are *valueless*, unless the routes are opened and every convenience afforded to reach the district, not only with easy and safe transportation, but in the quickest possible time from all parts of your States; and unless this is effected they must remain entirely dormant.

I think it must be apparent that it cannot be expedient for the General Government to establish machinery shops for the construction of machinery, &c., &c., for naval vessels, until this district is shown to be accessible from every direction. The completion of your Western Railroad and slack-water navigation will tend in a great measure to give the facilities for speedy and sure transportation for both passengers and freight.

To acquire some estimate of the quantity of coal, and allowing but half the width of the basin for the extent of the coal, we shall have the area of 75 square miles; this gives an approximation to the quantity of mineral wealth locked up in this district. Surely no legislature can hesitate for a moment to expedite its development by any means in its power.

Although we have no actual proof to offer, yet there can be little doubt that the extent of the coal must underlie the basin. I was desirous to place this beyond question, and had it been in my power, I should have ordered borings to be made considering it of great importance in a national point of view; but as there was no appropriation to meet its expenditure, it could not be made.

Having thus given you a short synopsis, I will close, referring you to my official Report for the particulars of my examination and the conclusions at which I have arrived.

Very respectfully yours,  
CHARLES WILKES



stant danger. As the London Times remarks, our Government has exhibited considerable forbearance in dealing with the provocations to which the anarchy and license prevailing throughout Mexico have naturally given rise. The time may not be far distant, and may even now be present, when forbearance may be as unkind to the wretched inhabitants of Mexico as to our citizens residing there, and to our people at large, so long wronged by the usurpation that has defrauded them of their pecuniary rights. Yet it should be a strong provocation that should induce us to seize and take under our protection any more of the territory of Mexico. Certainly it would be a far greater favor to the Mexicans than to ourselves. The ground is good, but so miserably stocked with biped brutes, that it would go hard with us to farm it without first replenishing it.

England, as the London Times remarks, has a more direct interest in Mexico than we have; for English capital has been largely invested in Mexican undertakings, and English merchants have carried their energies to Mexico for the joint advantage of both countries together. Now that the suicidal folly of the revolutionists has led them to impose penalties on foreigners, who were contributing to the resources of the State, and chiefly on English and Americans, it cannot be expected that England and America will submit quietly to such outrages. An English protectorate, for the possession and rule of the country till satisfaction should be exacted for the losses of English subjects, is by no means impossible, or even improbable, unless we should put in operation the Monroe doctrine, and, by excluding Europeans make more room for our own occupation.

That Mexico will finally fall wholly into our hands we think hardly admits of a reasonable doubt. Even England will find it to her interest to connive at and aid in our gradual appropriation of Mexican territory, first obtaining from us a guarantee of the payment of her subjects' claims. England, as she is well aware, could never hold possession of Mexico, and would not long find it profitable, if she could. The next best thing for her, then, is to let it fall into the hands of the United States; and this, there is every reason to believe, she is quite willing to do.

It is unlikely that what remains of Mexico will cost us as much as what we have already obtained "by descent or by purchase." It will probably fall even more easily and naturally into our hands, either by gradual absorption, in installments, for the payment of the claims of our citizens, transferred to our Government for summary adjustment, or by voluntary submission to our territorial protectorate, to escape the evidently ceaseless evils which independence brings upon the demoralized descendants of the Spaniards, who seem equally unfit for monarchy and republicanism, and go to ruin alike under despotic rule and amid the anarchy and license of the so-called Spanish Republics of America.—*Washington Globe*.

#### The Four Indian States.

The progress of civilization in several of the Indian tribes occupying Territories west of the States will soon bring up a new question for the decision of Congress. What shall be done with the Indian governments or States that are now fully organized? Are they to be finally admitted into the Union? Is a new removal, at some future time, to be made of the tribes civilized and Christianized to make room for the Caucasian waving rolling west? Or are foreign Governments to grow up in the very heart of the territory of the United States?

The Choctaws organized a regular government as early as 1839, copying the peculiar features of the Constitution of the United States. The forms of legislation and the arrangement of the courts of justice so nearly resemble those of the States, that, but for the tawny skins around him, the traveler into the Choctaw territory would scarcely find any indication of having passed its boundaries.

This tribe has improved in all the arts of civilization to such a degree that many of its principal men would grace the refined society of any nation. In respect for the law, regard for popular education and public morality, and the adoption of all the elegancies and advantages of civilization, the Choctaw have taken a position which forbids any forcible interference with their rights to the territory they occupy, to suit the conveniences or obviate the anomaly which the existence of their state now presents.

The Choctaws formed their government, taking the institutions of the United States for their model, in 1834. Imitating their more progressive white neighbors, last year they revised their constitution, and adopted even the most minute forms of government, and the names of officers, which prevail in each of the States of our Confederacy. The Chickasaws, lately separated from the Choctaws, have also followed the example of the two tribes mentioned; and thus the third government, with institutions identical with our own, exists on the borders of the southwestern States, occupying territory ceded to them by the General Government.

The Creeks are taking steps to create the fourth independent organization of a State form of government, and will soon present an example of the influence of civilization in subverting the customs and traditions of the race indigenous to the continent.

These Indian States are a strange anomaly. They are not a part of the Union, nor are they known in law to exist. The white man cannot pass through their territory without a permit, nor can he take with him, when he is allowed to enter the Indian domain, certain articles of merchandise, even though the packages are unbroken and are simply designed for the New-Mexican market. This singular state of things cannot exist for many years, without forcing itself upon the attention of Congress.

The tide of population is steadily rolling West. In less than ten years it will beat against the barriers now thrown up against its invasion of the retreat of these civilized aborigines. Even now the emigration must cross these Territories. These Indian States cannot exist when the Caucasian race presses upon them as independent governments. The people, civilized and attached to the soil they have improved, cannot be removed to remoter wilds, nor, without serious discounts, is it likely the United States can subject to the condition of other territorial organization, by an abrogation of the constitutions they have established for themselves. What, then, is to be done with these Indian States? It cannot fail to give greater interest to this question that each of these Indian States has adopted the social institutions of the South. The Indians are slaveholders.—*N. O. Picayune*.

#### The Rector's Daughter.

In a quaint old village of Thyndon, England, dwells its good old Rector, a widower, with one unmarried daughter. The other resides at Morton's end—as a happy and adored wife. We have something to tell of that fair dame—a deed so courageous that the village has been two or three degrees prouder of itself ever since it happened.

The squire had fallen in love with the fair Adelaide, and the wedding day was to be on the morrow of that on which our adventure happened. Grand preparations were made for the wedding; and the Rector's fine old plate, and the costly gifts of the bride, were stowed away with pride and pleasure at the Rector's and his wife's, in the presence of some strangers who had come down to a prize-fight which had taken place in the neighborhood.

That night Adelaide, who occupied a separate room from her sister, sat up late—long after the household had retired to rest. She had a long interview with her sister, and had been reading a chapter, to which she directed her attention, and since had packed up her jewels, &c. She was consequently still dressed when the church clock tolled midnight. As it ceased she fancied she heard a low noise like that of a file; she listened, but could distinguish nothing clearly. It might have been made by some of the servants still about, or perhaps was only the creaking of some of the old trees. She heard nothing but the sighing of the winter wind for many minutes afterwards. House-breakers were a mere myth in primitive Thyndon, and the bride elect, without a thought of fear, resumed her occupation. She was gazing on a glittering set of diamonds, destined to be worn at the wedding, when her bedroom door softly opened. She turned, and looked up and beheld a man with a black mask, holding a pistol in his hand, standing up before her.

She did not scream, for her first thought was for her father, who slept in the room, and to whom any sudden alarm might be death for he was old, feeble and suffering from heart complaint. She confronted the robber boldly, and addressed him in a whisper: "You are come," she said "to rob us." Spare your soul the awful guilt of murder. My father sleeps next to my room, and he will be startled by your noise would kill him. Make no noise, I beg you."

The fellow was astonished and cowed. "We won't make no noise," he replied, sullenly. "If you give us everything quietly." Adelaide drew back and let him take her jewels—without a pang, for they were precious love-tokens, observing at the same time that two other masked ruffians stood at the half-opened door. As he took the jewels and watch from the table, and demanded of her purse, she asked him if he intended to go into her father's room.

"She received a surly affirmative. "He wasn't going to run a risk, and leave half the tin behind!" She proposed instantly that she would go herself, saying: "I will bring you whatever you wish, and you may guard me thither, and kill me if I play false to you." The fellow consulted his comrades, and after a short parley, they agreed to the proposal; and with a pistol pointed at her head, entered the old Rector's room. Very gently taking his purse, watch, keys and desk, gave them up to the robbers, who stood at the door. The old man slept peacefully and calmly, thus guarded by his child, who softly shut the door, and demanded if the robbers were satisfied.

clered—and with truth—that he owed his life, to the self-possession and judgment of his oldest daughter.

The only effect in the great trial of her nerves, was a disposition on the part of the young heroine to listen for midnight sounds, and start uneasily from troubled dreams; but time and change of residence soon effected its cure.

Dr. BAUMBACK, in his Travels on the Cape of Good Hope, says: I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the back country, *Ayer's Cherry Pectol*, which they keep hung up by a strong round neck of the bottle to a peg over their hammocks. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the throat and lung disorders which are quite prevalent among them. It is a speaking comment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only, remedy this people buy to use. Asking if they used the same manufacturer's pills, they told me that better purgatives grow all around them than any body could prepare.

#### Hymenaeal.

##### MARRIED.

In Rowan County, on Tuesday the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Mr. F. S. GREEN, of Statesville, to Miss S. C. McCLELLAND, of Rowan.

#### Advertisements.

##### New Crop

##### MOLASSES

600 Hds. of choice New Crop Cuba Molasses, expected direct from Cuba during the month.

For sale by HATHAWAY & Co.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 10, 1859.—6-1m

##### N. O.

##### Sugar and Molasses.

250 Hds. of prime and choice New Crop Sugar.

300 Barrels of choice New Crop New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, daily expected direct from New Orleans.

For sale by HATHAWAY & Co.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 10, 1859.—6-2w

#### My Last Advertisement!

Having closed up my business in Statesville, I have placed all my ACCOUNTS and NOTES in the hands of Mr. A. W. JAMISON, who is authorized to receive monies due me, and give receipts for the same; and for the gratification of my customers I will say, that he is instructed to place all accounts unpaid by May Court in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY W. AYER.

Jan'y 10, 1859.—6-4w

#### Mountain Scenery.

The Scenery of Western North Carolina and Western South Carolina.

BY HENRY E. COLTON.

A WORK upon the Scenery of the Blue Ridge and its fellow ranges of Mountains will be published early in January. The following will be its contents:—

Chap. I.—Introduction.

Chap. II.—Asheville.

Chap. III.—Routes to reach Asheville—the Swannanoa Gap Road.

Chap. IV.—The Hickory Nut Gap Road.

Chap. V.—The Routes from South Carolina—Salem Gap and Jones Gap. Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Caesar's Head, Whiteside Mountain, and Cashier's Valley.

Chap. VI.—A Route via Wilkesboro and Lenoir; the Valley of the Yadkin; Wilkesborough; Happy Valley; Lenoir; Hi-Witten, &c.

Chap. VII.—Morganton and its surroundings; the Piedmont Springs; Hawks Bill and Table Rock.

Chap. VIII.—Lilaville Falls; the Ginger-ale Rock; North Cove and the Cave.

Chap. IX.—The Vicinity of Asheville; the White Sulphur; the Million Springs; Pleasant Drives.

Chap. X.—The Black Mountain; the Mountain House; Journal of a Party.

Chap. XI.—The Mountain; the Bald Mountain.

Chap. XII.—The French Broad River and the Warm Springs.

Chap. XIII.—Pleasant Country Stopping Places; Carson's on the Catawba; Harris's, at Chimney Rock; Sheriff's, at Hickory Nut Gap; Penland's, at Flat Rock, on Toe River; in Yancey; Alexander and A. Baird's, on the French Broad; Alexander's, on the Swannanoa.

Chap. XIV.—The Western Counties; Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee; Pigeon River; Franklin; a Winter Trip; Valley River; the Nantahala; Cherokee Indians.

Chap. XV.—Productions of the West; Agricultural and Mineral; Wild Flowers; Tree Growth; Wild Animals and Reptiles.

APPENDIX.—The Pilot Mountain; Salem; Piedmont Springs; in Stokes; Shocco Springs; Kittrell's Springs; Letters of Dr. Christy on Mountains of North Carolina.

The work will contain four views of Mountain Scenery and a Map of that section of country, showing all Roads, Stage Lines, Stopping Places, Noted Places, &c.

It will be got up in the best style of the art, and sold at 60 cents a copy; when sent by mail 60 cents.

Persons wishing copies will address W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh, N. C.

A liberal discount to those taking a number of copies for sale or distribution.

Jan. 14, 1859.—6-4f

#### Cook Wanted.

Wanted TO HIRE, a WOMAN to cook and wash for a small family—a woman without children. Apply to

E. B. DRAKE.

#### W. H. Wyatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

#### DRUGS,

#### MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859.—5-1y

#### HOFFLIN'S

#### Clothing Emporium,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER, SALISBURY, N. C.

Where the best assortment of Ready Made Clothing is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN,

Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.

Jan'y 7, 1859.—5-6m

#### Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Statesville, 30th Dec., 1858.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the directions of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of \$300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or companies, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County:—

Salisbury, under the direction of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.

Statesville, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.

Newton, under the direction of Jonas Best, John Wilfong, George Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McCorkle.

Morganton, under the direction of E. J. Erwan, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alex. R. Duckworth.

Marion, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Albery Bergin, A. M. Ervin, and J. L. Carson.

Lenoir, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Doyle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones, or any three of them.

Taylorsville, under the direction of Jos. M. Doyle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Robert Wilson, W. G. James, or any three of them.

Asheville, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merriman, John Bergin.

At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.

5-2m. News, Asheville, copy 2 months

#### Notice.

All persons who have claims against the Firm of *Scroggins & Walker*, are notified to produce them before me for verification, on **Monday the 10th, or Saturday the 15th, or on Monday the 15th January**, on which days J. A. Scroggins, A. M. Walker, and L. Q. Sharpe, are hereby notified to attend at my office in Statesville.

Persons having claims must present them on the days named, and on no other days.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

January 5, 1859. 5-2w

#### SALE

#### Valuable Property.

On Thursday, 18th Jan'y, inst., I will offer for Sale, at my Residence, On Elk Creek, in Alexander County,

The following Property, viz:

Ten or fifteen new Road Wagons, of all sizes; one fine new two-horse Carriage; five or six Buggies; Mules and Horses; Milk Cows and Bees; three new Stoves; one large Still; Iron and Stone Ware; Wheat, Corn, and Oats. Also,

3 or 4 well-improved Plantations, Which, if not sold, will be rented.

Also,

My Stock of Goods now on hand, with various other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will continue day by day until all is sold.

Terms will be reasonable, and made known on day of sale.

THOS. MILLER.

Jan. 1, 1859. 5-2w

#### E. Nye Hutchinson

& Co.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Drugs and Medicines.

Having just received, from the Northern Market, a large and well-assorted Stock, will sell low for cash.

French, English, and American

WINDOW GLASS,

Different sizes;

PUTTY;

OILS,

Linseed, Tanners, (several qualities,) pure Sperm, Whale, Lard, Sea Elephant, Machine, Metallic, Kerosene, Castor, Sweet, &c.;

VARNISHES,

Durable Lustre. Imitation English Finishing Furniture, Coach Brown Japan, Black Japan, Copal, White Copal, and Grecian;

PAINTS,

Pure Lead in Oil, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Paris Green, &c.;

Dye Stuffs; Burning Fluid; Paint Brushes; Perfumery;

FRESH GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, of all kinds.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-1y

#### Cheap for Cash.

1,000 NEGRO BLANKETS, white and colored; also,

A good lot KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON, assorted sizes.

50 SEAMLESS SACKS, 34 bushels each. Fine white LIVERPOOL SALT; also,

A large lot 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, which will be sold at cost prices.

CLEAN RICE, SALT FISH, BUTTER, and CHEESE, for sale by

W. S. CASON.

Dec. 20, 1858. 4-1m

#### Office Western N. C. Rail Road.

#### WANTED,

#### Immediately!

For the Western North Carolina Rail Road 50 NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the construction and repairs of said Road, between Salisbury and Newton. Apply at this Office.

JAMES C. TURFER,

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1859. Eng. & Supt.

5-3w

#### Notice.

THE Firm of SIMONTON & HUBBARD is this day dissolved by consent. The business will be settled by R. F. SIMONTON, who is alone authorized to do so.

R. F. SIMONTON, JOHN HUBBARD.

January 1, 1859.—5-1m

#### Simonton Tannery.

I WILL continue the Tanning Business, with John Hubbard as Foreman, and expect to keep at my Old place, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.

I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859.—5-1y

#### North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP

#### Machine Shop

#### AND

#### Foundry,

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary.

The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the top on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

Sugar Cane Crushers.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of Sugar Cane Crushers, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gears, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Iron Shovelers, Steam Machines; all kinds of Cutting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for these celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's market as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON, CALLED DIXON, BERRY DAVIDSON, P. S. BENBOW, Proprietors.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents, Statesville, N. C.

#### CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.

Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Double Iron Spout Corn Shelter, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6m

#### Just Received—

50 SACKS SALT,

and for sale cheap for CASH.

T. H. McRORIE.

#### Wanted—

5,000 BUSHELS CORN,

For which the market price will be paid.

Dec. 24—4-1f

T. H. McRORIE.

#### Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE

15 or 20 Likely Young Negroes,

For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention.

Y. S. DEAN.

Dec. 22, 1858. 3-4f

#### Last and final Notice.



## Poetry.

### My Name.

"After you have taken your new name among the Angels."

In the land where I am going  
When my earthly race is o'er,  
When the tired hands cease their striving  
And the tired heart ceases no more—  
In that land of light and beauty,  
Where no shadow ever came  
To cloud the perfect glory,  
What shall be my angel name?

When the spirits who await me  
Meet me at my entering in,  
With what name of love and music  
Will their welcoming begin?  
Not the one which I had with earth-stains,  
Linked with thoughts of grief and blame;  
No, the name which angels give me  
Will not be my angel name!

I have heard it all too often  
Uttered by smiling lips:  
Earthly cares and sins and sorrows  
Dim it with their dark edicts;  
I shall change it like a garment  
When I leave this mortal frame,  
And at life's immortal baptism  
I shall have another name.

For the angels will not call me  
By the name I bear on earth;  
They will speak a holier language  
Where I have my holier birth,  
Syllabled in heavenly music  
Sweet far than earth can claim,  
Very gentle, pure, and tender—  
Such will be my angel name.

It has thrilled my spirit often  
In the holiest of my dreams,  
But its beauty lingers with me  
Only till the morning beams.  
Woe of the jarring discord  
Which the lips of mortals frame,  
When shall I, with joy and rapture,  
Answer to my angel name?

## Amusement and Instruction.

### The Baby's Shirt.

BY MRS. JONES.

"We were all preparing," said Mrs. Jones, "to go to the wedding. I was going, father was going, the girls were going, and we were going to take the baby. But come to dress the baby, couldn't find the baby's shirt! I'd laid a clean one out of the drawers a purpose. I knew just where I'd put it—but came to look, 'twas gone."

"For mercy's sake," says I, "gals' shirts, 's' they any one ye seen that baby's shirt?"

"Of course, none of 'em had seen it, and looked, and looked, and looked, and looked again, but 'twas nowhere to be found. 'Tis the strangest thing in all nature," says I—"here I had the shirt in my hand not more'n ten minutes ago, and now it's gone, no body can tell where! I never see the best," 'Gals,' says I, "do look around, can't ye?" But fretting wouldn't find it; so I gave up, and went to the bureau and fished up another shirt, and put it onto the baby; and at last we were ready for a start.

"Father'd harnessed up the double team—we drove the old white mare then—and gals and all was having a good time, going to see Mary Ann married; but some how I couldn't get over that shirt. 'Twas the shirt so much, but to have anything spirited right away, right from under my face and eyes so 'twas provoking."

"What ye thinking about, mother?" says Sophrony, "what makes ye so sober?" says she.

"I'm pestered to death thinking about that shirt," says I. "One of ye must atook it. I'm surtain," says I.

"Now, ma," says Sophrony, says she, "ye needn't say that," says she, and as I'd laid into her a good many times, she was beginning to get vexed; and so we had it back and forth all about the baby's shirt, till we got to the wedding.

"Seeing company kinder put it out of my mind, and I was getting good natured again; though I couldn't help saying to myself every few minutes, 'what could become of that shirt?' till at last they stood up to be married, and I forgot all about it. Mary Ann was a real modest creature, and was more'n half frightened to death when she came into the room with Stephen and the minister told 'em to jine hands. She fast give her left hand to Stephen. 'Your other hand,' says the minister, says he; and poor Steve he was so bashful too, he didn't know what he was about—he thought 'twas his mistake' and that the minister meant him, so he gave Mary Ann his left hand. That wouldn't do, any way; a left handed marriage all around; but by this time they didn't know what they was about, and Mary Ann joined her right hand with his left, then the left with his right, then both their left hands again, till I was all of a fidget, and thought they never would get fixed. Mary Ann looked red as a turkey, and to make matters worse she began to cough, to turn off I suppose, and called for a glass of water. The minister had been drinking, and I was so nervous and in such a hurry to see it all over with, I ketch'd up the tumbler and run with it to her; for I thought to goodness she was going to faint. She undertook to drink—I don't know how it happened, but the tumbler slipped, and gracious me! if between us both we didn't spill the water all over her collar and sleeve."

"I was dreadfully flustered, for it looked as though it was my fault; and the first thing I did was to out with my handkerchief and give it to Mary Ann; it was nicely done up; she took it and shook it out; the folks had held in putty well up to that time, but then such a giggle and laugh as there was. I didn't know what had give 'em such a start, till I looked and soe, I'd give Mary Ann that baby's shirt!"

Here Mrs. Jones, who is a very fleshy woman, undulated and shook like a mighty jelly, with her mirth;

and it was some time before she could proceed with her narrative.

"Why," said she, with tears of laughter running down her cheeks, "I tuck it into my dress pocket for a handkerchief. That came of being absent minded and in a fidget."

"And Mary Ann and Stephen—were they married after all?"

"Dear me yes!" said Mrs. Jones, "and it turned out to be the gayest wedding I ever 'tended."

"And the baby's shirt, Mrs. Jones?"

"La, no!" said Mrs. Jones, "how young folks do ask question. Everybody agreed I ought to make Mary Ann a present on't."

"Well, Mrs. Jones?"

"Well," said Mrs. Jones, "'twan't long 'fore she found a use for't. And that's the end of the story."

### Rules for Measuring Corn in the Crib.

If measured in feet:

1st. *Shucked Corn*.—Measure the length, width, and depth of the crib in feet; multiply these three dimensions together and their product by 18, then cut off two figures to the right; those on the left will be so many barrels, and those cut off, so many hundredths of a barrel.

2d. *Unshucked Corn*.—Multiply the three dimensions in feet, as in rule 1st, and their product by 5½; cut off two figures to the right, and the result will be barrels and hundredths, as in rule 1st.

If measured in inches:

3d. *Shucked Corn*.—Take the dimensions in inches, and multiply them together; take one-half of the product, and divide it by 2150, and you have the bushels in shelled corn, which divide by 5 to reduce to barrels.

4th. *Unshucked Corn*.—Multiply the dimensions as in rule 3d, and then take one-third of their product, and divide it by 2150; the result will be as in rule 3d.

These rules have often been put to the most critical test by the most thorough as well as the most practical mathematicians of the south-west, and the people using them may rely upon their being accurately correct.—*Providence Journal*.

### Not American, Atlanta, Ga.

Sold.

An awful sell that was when the agent for a Cleveland tomb-stone factory, with much trouble, hunted up a man who "had lost his wife." In a subdued voice, he asked the man if he had lost his wife. The man said he had. The agent was very sorry for it, and sympathized with the man very deeply in his great affliction; but death, he said, was an insatiable archer, and shot down all of both high and low degree; informed the man that "what was his loss was her gain," and would be glad to sell him a grave-stone to mark the spot where the beloved one slept—marble or common stone, as he chose, and at prices defying competition. The bereaved man said there was "a little difficulty in the way." "Hav'n't you lost your wife?" inquired the agent. "Why, yes, I have," said the man, "but no grave-stone ain't necessary; for you see the cussed critter ain't dead; she swooted with another man." The agent retired.

Lieutenant Maury, in one of his lectures on the "Highways and Byways of the Ocean," states that animal matter, at the bottom of the deep sea, owing to the superincumbent pressure, the exclusion of light and heat, and the saline properties of the water, cannot decompose, but must remain precisely in the state in which it is deposited, for ages.

### Successful Surgical Operation.

The Democratic (Maine) Advocate tells a pretty good story of a circumstance which occurred at Lewiston Falls, of the same State. One of the citizens of that place, on awakening in the morning, missed his artificial teeth. Not remembering that he had removed them from his mouth before retiring, and recollecting that he had recently read of a man's swallowing his teeth, his fears were at once aroused, and placing his hands upon his throat, which was somewhat sore, he felt the teeth sticking fast there, and no mistake. A messenger was forthwith sent for a doctor. An examination was immediately held, and, sure enough, the teeth were found sticking fast in the throat. The case was a critical one, and the doctor, not wishing to take so much responsibility upon himself alone, sent for another M. D. post-haste, who did not arrive, however, until about an hour had elapsed. The doctors having satisfied themselves that the teeth were in the throat, introduced forceps and endeavored to remove them; but out the teeth would not come, though the forceps, in the search for them, went even into the stomach. At length they concluded that the teeth must have slipped one side, and thus escaped the forceps; they proposed that an incision should be made in the throat in order to remove them. The unfortunate man, thinking he should not survive this business, declared that he must make his will and bid adieu to his family. A legal gentleman was sent for to execute the "will" part of the programme, and the daughter of the patient directed to find some paper and ink. In her search for these she found the teeth snugly stowed away in a drawer. "The gentleman," says the Advocate, "is doing as well as could be expected."

If all fools wore white caps we would look like a flock of geese.

### Trade at Tehuantepec.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Tehuantepec:

I arrived at this place in September last, with the intention of proceeding to California, but, finding occupation in a commercial house of this place, I preferred settling in this part of the world. Until lately I had little confidence in the trade of these regions, seeing how little energy the Mexicans possess, and how few foreigners had settled on this coast; but everything takes a different aspect now. Several new shops have been opened, agencies have been established for the purchase of cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides, and different kinds of woods, and though this country might produce any quantity of coffee, sugar and rice, whole cargoes of these articles are smuggled in from Guatemala, and forwarded to the coast as Mexican produce.

The profits made by retailers are enormous, and the demand for some of the most necessary articles of consumption much larger than the stock on hand. Thus, building materials are very scarce, though the best kind of lumber, from the pine tree to the mahogany, grows in abundance in the vicinity, but there are no saw-mills to make boards, and the cost of transportation is very high. At the city of Comofort (Ventosa Bay and Salinas Cruz), some adobe buildings are being erected, for which the doors and windows will be made here in Mexican style. These articles, as well as bolts, hinges and locks, would pay importation.

Of other goods I see, that the only agricultural implements obtainable are the very rudest kind, and everything in this line, from a crowbar and pick, to a plough and grist-mill, would sell with good profit. But, more than anything, I would advise the shipment of tea, and stearine or sperm candles, the former being only found of indifferent quality, and very dear, while tallow and wax candles are generally used in families, and for church service.—Ready-made clothing and shirts would also find a ready market; the first, of the lightest kind, pants, vests, jackets and coats, the latter of good appearance, with linen bosom; if possible, embroidered. Also, boots and shoes would sell well, but the ladies' slippers should not be larger than those worn by American girls of six or seven years.

The opening of this route has given a lively appearance to the Tehuantepec trade; the land-owner thinks he can now get any price for his real estate, and every article of merchandise has advanced considerably.

Importers should have their Spanish *facturas* properly made out and certified by the Mexican Consul. J.S.

### Price of Bread in Paris.

Every bag of wheat, flour or meal that comes to the city must be brought to the *Halle aux Bles*, or grain hall. This is an immense area, inclosed with a circular wall, and covered by a huge dome, so that it presents a vast unbroken hall of grand and beautiful proportions, lighted from the top. Various stalls, with desks, form the offices of the clerks and employees. On the floor of this hall are piled up, in cob-house fashion, in huge piles, ten to twenty-five feet high, the bags of grain presenting to the visitor a striking panorama of solid plenty.

The city of Paris is surrounded by a wall, not for defense, as it is comparatively slight, but simply for police, revenue, and other municipal purposes, one of which is the regulation of the bread market. Barriers, that is gates, with police attendants, and revenue officers, for the only entrances to the city, except the river Seine, which also has its guards. Every bushel of wheat or other grain brought to the city for sale, must be registered and stored at the grain hall, under heavy penalties. The regulation is strictly enforced, which is easy to do at the barriers, with so bulky an article; especially as the bags must be of uniform size.

From this register of the daily supply, the government of the city knows at any hour just how many pounds or pecks of grain of any kind there are in Paris. From the accurate statistics required to be furnished, they know how much flour or meal is baked daily at each bakery, and how much bread of all kinds is consumed. They are therefore able to fix the weight and price of loaves, each size and shape of which has its appropriate name, according to the ratio between supply and demand, allowing a fair and just profit to producers, traders, and bakers; no more, no less. This price, thus fairly graduated, at short intervals, is fully proclaimed to the public, the dealers, the bakers and the police.

### Crane Friendship.

On last Friday week, Mr. Asa Bowen, of Martinez, went out gunning in the neighborhood of Bay Point, and after killing a large number of snipe, came across some sand-hill cranes, and firing at them he succeeded in wounding one, but his gun containing nothing but small shot, which he used in hunting snipe, he did not kill any of them. In going up to get his prize the wounded crane raised a yell, which brought to his aid a large number of his friends, who showed fight, and Mr. Bowen, in his endeavors to keep them at bay, actually wore out his buggy whip, and was forced finally, to return to his buggy, leaving the cranes in possession of the field. Not wishing to be conquered by such a foe, Mr. Bowen reloaded his gun with larger shot, and returned to the battle ground, and firing into the midst of his assailants, forced them to retreat, leaving him, in the second engagement, victor of the field, when, picking up the killed and wounded, he returned home. Although Mr. B. subdued the enemy finally, he cannot but feel a little chagrined at being in the first struggle, forced to leave a flock of cranes in possession of the battle ground.—*Martinez Gazette*.

Died on her knees.—Mrs. Catharine Tiden, wife of Mr. Daniel Jones, of Glenmore, Kent county, Md., died very suddenly, recently, aged fifty-four. She arose in her usual good health, and before starting for Sabbath School, retired to a private room for her private devotion, and there, upon her bended knees, she ceased to pray and live!

### Interesting Discoveries in Athens.

During the last week of October, interesting archaeological discoveries were made in course of the excavations that are now proceeding on the Acropolis. Among the things brought to light is an image of Minerva, in a mutilated state, without head, hands, or feet, having on the breast a head of Medusa, and wearing a garment extending to the feet. Pedestals with inscriptions have also been found. On one of them stands the statue of the comic poet, Philemon, son of Damon; on another, a statue erected by the Athenians in honor of Julius Caesar; and upon other two are inscribed the names of the gatekeepers of the Acropolis. A pillar bears a votive offering of Nicaretes of the Attic Demus Peleces. There is also a pedestal, five feet in height, on which the people of Gythium erected a statue of Claudius Atticus (Herodes) styling him the benefactor of the nation, and founder and savior of their city. Pieces of slabs, with parts of public decrees, &c., inscribed upon them, have also been discovered. A few days previously, the workmen had brought to light a wide stairway of ten steps, leading into the Parthenon, on the west side, and an inscription mentioning an unknown structure in the Acropolis, called the *Chalkotheke*—a receptacle for brazen vessels or instruments; also a part of a quadrangle, in low relief, in which the rowers are very spiritedly represented. From the figure of a man lying on the deck, wearing the tunic and trousers, it is supposed that this was a Persian quadrirème, taken, probably at Salamis, or in some other naval battle.—*Providence Journal*.

### A Hard Customer.

A green looking customer observed a sign hanging over a grocery store, reading thus: "Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store." He worked his way through a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, until he got facing one of the clerks, who was exhibiting some fine sugar to a young lady, when he broke out with:

"Say, mister, who is boss here?"

"The proprietor has just stepped out, sir."

"Well, be this a retailing shop?"

"The young man hardly comprehending greeny's thoughts, simply answered:

"Yes, a whole sale and retail store."

"Guess you understand you trade."

"O yes," replied the clerk, wrapping up a parcel for his lady customer, "what can I do for you?"

"Well as the cold weather is coming on, I thought I might as well come and give you a job."

"I don't understand you, stranger," replied the clerk, who began to think the fellow was in the wrong box.

"Zactly so; well, I'll tell you."

"Explain what you mean, my friend," said the clerk, as he saw him produce a bundle from under his coat.

"Well, as I said before, the cold weather's coming on, I thought I might as well be fixin' for it. Come nighty near freezin' t'other winter, tell ye, I did, but—"

"Stranger, I hope you will tell me what you want, so I may serve you," interrupted the clerk, seeing there were a number of customers waiting to be served, but who, in fact, had almost forgotten their errands in the rich conversation between the clerk and his droll customer.

"Certainly, squire, certainly, I always do business in a hurry, and just as soon as the old master will let you, I want you to re-Tail these old shirts! Let 'em come down to about the knees, kase I don't wear any drawers!"

"The effect may be imagined, but, as the novelists say, cannot be described. The loud bursts of laughter which followed, served to convince the poor fellow he had committed himself, and his long legs were put in motion at the rate of 2, 40.

### Advertisements.

#### New Fall and Winter GOODS!

T. H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredeil and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

#### GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

#### Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Eggs, Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers, it will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46f

#### Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL MACHINERY—such as steam or water Burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the business of grinding, he would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredeil County, N. C.

#### Valuable Land FOR SALE.

On South Fork, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredeil county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of 200 acres more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Bailey, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Negroes houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Nov. 26 52f Liberty Hill, N. C.

#### Printing Press

#### Materials

#### FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.

#### PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the last day of July last.

Dec. 10, 1858. J. W. STOCKTON. 24f

#### BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

### "The Sea shall give up its Dead."

Pro. Maury, in his lecture on the Atlantic Cable, announced the interesting fact that animal matter at the bottom of the sea, owing to the superincumbent pressure, the exclusion of light and heat, and the saline properties of the water, could not decompose, but must remain precisely in the state in which it is deposited for ages and ages. So that Pharaoh and his host, when the last trump shall sound and the sea give up its dead, will come forth fresh in feature and perfect in form as when in the pursuit of the children of Israel they were engulfed by the waves of the Red Sea. This conclusion is reached by numerous ingenious experiments, one of which was the sinking of a cannon ball through an apparatus for grappling sediment from the bottom, in which sediment were found remains of animal life, fresh as when extinct, such as clams and other smaller specimens of shell-fish.—*Troy Times*.

*Cotton and Sugar in Utah.*—Mr. Hanks informs us that fields of cotton have been successfully cultivated the past season on the Santa Clara and Virgin rivers, and also at Tooeville. It was estimated that 100,000 pounds would be made at those three places. There was a flood in the Santa Clara the first of October, unequalled for many years, which occasioned some loss to the cotton and other crops.

The cotton is pronounced by Texan cotton growers to be equal in quality and quantity per acre, to any of the cotton lands of Texas. Preparation is making to cultivate cotton extensively the ensuing year.

Fields of Chinese sugar cane of fine growth had been cultivated in different parts of Utah, from which has been made a considerable quantity of superior syrup. It was supposed that more than 1000 gallons would be manufactured at the Church farm at Washington the present season.

### Skeleton Indian.

The *Watersville Journal* tells a very suspicious story about a discovery in Humboldt county of an Indian, who is five feet six inches high, and weighs only sixteen pounds, being only a little more than a frame work of bones, with merely enough skin and ligament on them to hold them together, muscle being entirely wanting.

"The thing is described as a complete embodiment of death, without a particle of flesh discoverable on the limbs or face, and small enough at the waist to be spanned by a man's hand, yet capable of walking and intelligent action."

### Advertisements.

#### New Fall and Winter GOODS!

T. H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredeil and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

#### GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

#### Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Eggs, Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers, it will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46f

#### Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL MACHINERY—such as steam or water Burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the business of grinding, he would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredeil County, N. C.

#### Valuable Land FOR SALE.

On South Fork, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredeil county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of 200 acres more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Bailey, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Negroes houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH,

Nov. 26 52f Liberty Hill, N. C.

#### Printing Press

#### Materials

#### FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.

#### PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the last day of July last.

Dec. 10, 1858. J. W. STOCKTON. 24f

#### BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

### House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a House and Lot, in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent water. Any person desirous of locating in this healthy and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms. Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.

Oct. 1st 44f

### WILSON & NEWHARD,

### WATCH-MAKERS

### & JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 25th, 1858.

### New

### MARBLE YARD.

### H. C. MALCOLM,

### Practical Marble Cutter,

Salisbury, N. C.

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

### MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE-TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

### AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, head pieces, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

November 5, 1858. 49f

### MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

### MONUMENTS,

### HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES

or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,

Salisbury, N. C.

### \$100 REWARD!

Abandoned from the subscriber, on the 19th of July last, a negro man, called Isaac: He is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, scar on one wrist from a burn (which, not recollected), good teeth, face rather full, straight build, bold appearance, quick spoken, and weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, and 30 years old. Had on when he departed a pair of copper colored pants, and perhaps took other clothing from his wife's house. He is very likely and may be considered a No. 1 negro.

I will give a reward of \$100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him again.

ADAM WEBBER.

10 miles north of Statesville, N. C.

### Second Edition,

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,

Statesville, N. C.

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

### Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

### Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Ports mouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

S. J. RICKERT.

Dec. 3, 1858. 14f

### STATESVILLE

### Male Academy

J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Sem.,	\$ 8.00
Higher " " " " " "	12.00
Classical Department, " " "	15.00
Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.	

Dec. 24, 1858. 44f

### THE

### Chickering & Son's

### 34 Prize

### MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he has antees every instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices